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ABSTRACT

This lesson, for grades 7-12, correlates with Era 8, Standard 3c of the National History Standards for United States History: "evaluate the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II and assess the implication for civil liberties." The lesson provides background on the internment of Japanese Americans during the war and identifies the camp called Heart Mountain Relocation Center, located between Powell and Cody, Wyoming, where 10,000 people were interned. The lesson's objective is to compare, contrast, and draw conclusions based on competing historical evidence related to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. It presents four activities for students to investigate the circumstances of Heart Mountain. A chronology of events leading to Japanese relocation and a sample document analysis worksheet are included, along with the following relevant primary source documents: letters, a diary entry, photographs and sketches, a statement from one of the internees, and the executive order of President Franklin Roosevelt. (BT)

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AHC Primary Sources in the Classroom:

Heart Mountain Relocation Center: A Lesson Using Primary Source Documents To Critically Analyze The Relocation Of Japanese Americans To Wyoming

http://www.uwyo.edu/ahc/classroom/hm/index.htm

Created on May 27, 1999

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SO 031 123

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Heart Mountain Relocation Center: A Lesson Using Primary Source Documents To Critically Analyze The Relocation Of Japanese Americans To Wyoming

This lesson correlates with *National Standards for United States History* Era 8, Standard 3c: Evaluate the internment of Japanese American during the war and assess the implication for civil liberties.

Grade Level: 7-12

Background: On February 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order No.9066 authorizing the Secretary of War to establish military areas from which any or all persons might be excluded. This order translated into the evacuation of more than 100,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans from the West Coast of the United States. Japanese Americans who were unable to leave the Pacific Coast on their own were ordered to relocation camps administered by the War Relocation Authority. One of these ten camps, Heart Mountain Relocation Center, was located between Powell and Cody, Wyoming. At its peak, Heart Mountain interned more than 10,000 Japanese Americans and was the third largest community in Wyoming.

Objective: To compare, contrast, and draw conclusions based on competing historical evidence related to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming.

Activity 1:

Document: Letter from Kenneth Kellar, Attorney at Law, to Nels Smith, Governor of Wyoming, March 4, 1942. Using the Written Document Analysis Worksheet developed by the Educational Branch of the National Archives, have students analyze the letter in groups of three. When they are finished analyzing the letter, facilitate a class discussion based on the students' findings.

- Why is the date of the document important? What is going on in the United States at the time the document is written? (If necessary, refer to the timeline)
- Why is the profession of the author of this letter interesting in regards to the content of the letter?
- The last paragraph addresses constitutional issues. What does the author say about the constitution? Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?
- The first paragraph mentions the governor of Wyoming's "stand on the Japanese question." Formulate a theory based on the contents of this letter on what that stand may be.

- The writing at the bottom of the document is written by the governor. What does it say?

- What insight does this letter provide regarding the relocation of Japanese Americans in Wyoming?

Activity 2:

Documents:

a) Diary entry of John Nelson, Administrative Officer, Heart Mountain Relocation Center dated August 28, 1942 ;

b) Confidential memorandum from Frank C. Cross, Chief, Division of Reports to Joseph H. Smart, Regional Director, September 21, 1942.

Students should carefully read and study both documents for several minutes. Ask students to create a list of problems encountered by the administration at Heart Mountain. In addition to the list of problems, ask students to give possible explanations for the problems encountered during the first months of operation.

Activity 3:

Documents:

a) WRA photographs of Heart Mountain

b) Estelle Ishigo sketches

This activity is a good way to teach students about the importance and significance of source evaluation. Both of the visual representations are primary sources; however, each set tells very different stories of life at Heart Mountain. Hand out the set of WRA photographs. Ask students the following questions:

- Who are the people featured in the photograph?

- What is happening in the photograph?

- Who created the photograph?

- What type of source is this? Primary? Secondary?

- What is your impression of living conditions in the photograph? Are they good? Bad?

- Can you draw any conclusions about the people's feelings in the photograph? Do they seem happy or sad?

Hand out the set of Estelle Ishigo sketches and refer to the above questions. If the answers to the questions differ between the two sets, discuss the reasons why the two sources may convey different information. At this point, students should also discuss how some sources may relay more accurate information than others. For further reading: *Lone Heart Mountain* by Estelle Ishigo, Los Angeles, 1972.

Activity 4:

Documents:

a) Letter to Lester C. Hunt, Governor of Wyoming from Guy Robertson, Project Director Heart Mountain Relocation Center, August 2, 1943;

b) Letter to the Commission on Wartime Relocation & Interment of Civilians from Irene Bosworth, August 10, 1981;

c) Statement of Emi K. Fujii to the Commission on Wartime Relocation & Interment of Civilians, September 23, 1981.

Background: In 1980, the 96th Congress enacted and signed into law Public Law 96-317 establishing a special commission to address the consequences of evacuating and interning thousands of U.S. civilians and resident aliens during World War II. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Interment of Civilians met from July 1981 to December 1981 to review this period of our nation's history and to recommend remedies if necessary. The committee concluded that Executive Order 9066 was NOT justified by military necessity, and the causes for the relocation were shaped by race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of leadership. In 1988, President Regan signed the Civil Rights Restoration Act which was a formal apology to Japanese Americans who had been relocated. The act also allotted $20,000 to survivors of the relocation.

Ask students to write a well-organized essay using the documents that includes an introduction with a thesis statement, several paragraphs supporting their thesis statement, and a conclusion. The essay should focus on restitution and whether the government was justified in its actions during World War II. The students should be given the following tips before constructing their essay.

- Carefully study each document.
- Use evidence in the documents AND you knowledge of Heart Mountain to support your position.

- Do not simply repeat the contents of the documents.
- Include related outside information about Heart Mountain when appropriate.

Chronology of Events Leading to Japanese Relocation

1940		Census finds 126,947 Japanese in the United States; 79,642 (62.7%) were native-born citizens.
1941	December 7	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor.
		Authorized by a blanket presidential warrant, United States Attorney General Francis Biddle directs the Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrest a predetermined number of "enemy aliens" classified as "dangerous."
	December 8	United States declares war on Japan.
	December 29	All enemy aliens in California, Oregon Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada are ordered to surrender all "contraband." (radios, cameras, binoculars, and weapons.
1942	February 16	California Joint Immigration Committee urges that all Japanese be removed from the Pacific Coast and any other areas designated vital by the U.S. government.
	February 19	President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 giving the secretary of war the authorization to establish military areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded..."
	March 18	President Roosevelt issues Executive Order 9102 creating the War Relocation Authority.
	April 7	WRA Director Milton Eisenhower meets with the governors of ten states (including Wyoming) to ascertain the views of these states on accepting Japanese evacuees.
	June 17	Milton Eisenhower resigns as WRA director. Dillon S. Myer is appointed as his successor.
	August 7	General DeWitt announces that the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Military areas is completed.
	August 18	Evacuees begin arriving at Heart Mountain.
1943	January 28	The privilege of volunteering for military service is restored to the Nisei. As a result over 2,500 men volunteer for military service.
1944	January 20	Secretary of War Stimson announces that Japanese Americans are again eligible for the draft.

1940		Census finds 126,947 Japanese in the United States; 79,642 (62.7%) were native-born citizens.
	October 16	Supreme Court met and decided that the WRA had no authority to hold Japanese Americans against their will once they had been found to be loyal to the United States.
1945	January through October	Evacuees returning home are faced with a number of hostile attacks. These include countless attacks on the person and property of newly released evacuees.
	November 10	Last train of evacuees leave Heart Mountain.
1946	March 20	All relocation camps are now empty
	June 30	The WRA officially goes out of business
1980		The 96th Congress enacts Public Law 96-317 establishing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Interment of Civilians.
1988	August 10	President Reagan signed the Civil Rights Restoration Act. A formal apology to Japanese and Japanese Americans who had been "relocated." Survivors were given a check for $20,000. 50,000 of those who were evacuated to camps had died by 1988.

1. Roger Daniels, Sandra C. Taylor and Harry H. L. Kitaono, Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1986

ACTIVITY 1 - LETTER FROM KENNETH KELLAR

KELLAR & KELLAR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

Box 887

RECEIVED
MAR
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

March ., 194

Hon. Nels H. Smith
Cheyenne, Wyoming

My dear Governor:

I have noted with interest your stand on the Japanese question. I have a theory on this subject which I have expressed to Senator Gurney and Congressman Case from South Dakota.

I think this problem should be handled in a coldblooded and ruthless fashion. Everyone is aware of the potential threat to West Coast defense industries by reason of the large Japanese population on the Coast. I do not think that any different treatment should be accorded Japanese born American citizens. They shouldn't have been permitted to become citizens in the first place.

It occurs to me that all Japanese should be evacuated from the Coast, their women and children placed in concentration areas and treated properly, and every able-bodied male drafted into labor battalions and sent North to build the Canada to Alaska highway, at the point of a bayonet if necessary. Apparently the War Department is at last convinced of the vital necessity of the construction of such a road postmate.

Undoubtedly there are a number of loyal Japanese born American citizens, and possibly the Army and Navy are using some of them in their intelligence services. This might prove a stumbling block to the plan outlined. Apart from that I see no reason why the property of all Japanese should not be confiscated and their males compelled to do essential war work. Such treatment would probably be a damn sight better than that accorded to Americans interned in Japan.

The mere fact that the so-called citizens raise constitutional objections should not be a deterrent. If my memory serves me correctly, the constitution has been flouted on other occasions in the immediate past. I do not think we should be too legalistic or ethical in our thinking or we may have cause to regret it.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth O. Kellar

KOK:h

Nels Smith Papers, Acc. #9880, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

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National Archives and Records Administration

Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

___ Newspaper
___ Letter
___ Patent
___ Memorandum
___ Map
___ Telegram
___ Press release
___ Report
___ Advertisement
___ Congressional record
___ Census report
___ Other

2. UNIQUE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

___ Interesting letterhead
___ Handwritten
___ Typed
___ Seals
___ Notations
___ "RECEIVED" stamp
___ Other

3. DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT: _____

4. AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT: _____

POSITION (TITLE): _____

5. FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN? _____

_____

6. DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B. Why do you think this document was written?

_____
_____

C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

_____
_____

D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written:

_____

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

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Last updated: May 19, 1998

ACTIVITY 2 - Diary entry of John Nelson, Administrative Officer, Heart Mountain Relocation Center dated August 28, 1942 (2 Pages)

August 28

Have been hoping that I could get myself organized to the point that I could again keep this diary up to date each evening but either I'm a poor manager or I'm darned busy. At any rate I haven't managed it.

Since we last got water here have been a lot of Japanese over the border. We started receiving them in earnest on Tuesday (11 days ago) and have not more than five thousand in the city--it is no longer a camp but quite a city. Trains in it to receive two trains a day, especially if one of them is at night. We had a new plan for the second time but a few nights ago, and I bet we still never get them. Have had much difficulty with our system of checking the number who arrive. So as a last resort I have been twice to manage the checking, and we are now trying to catch them but as they step off the train. Bill Yonakara and I take every car, and in addition we have a number of other workers at each car to see that no one leaves or enters the train till we get there, but even then they don't check right. The night the second train came in a number of our boys got on the train and we counted that off and that threw the count out. But the last train or two haven't been bad. However, we had one of our terrible dust storms come in the other afternoon just as we started to unload and believe me when the dust never does it cover. These poor people coming off hot trains certainly looked unusual that sort of a welcome.

The office continues to be a real home. I put in only about an hour a day. The rest of the twelve to fourteen hours are spent answering questions and trying to keep calm on the night trains. The place is now filled to the gunwales with Japanese clerks and guards. They are not officials--that is some of them. Some of the younger ones are not too cool, but the older ones are really swell and if we can do a good job of cutting and fitting we will have a organization that will click before long. We are confident that can't go on the job to take over the management job. Dave Fox Evans has more than can man can do and I must step to help him.

Had our first death in the village today. A natural happening. A new problem. What to do now. Don't know whether it was last night or not but with Bill and Dr. Irwin, with their going ahead with it won't be far off. Then a wire tonight from Dodge saying that a Japanese on the train from San Jose has had a heart attack. What to do. A wire back to hold him at the hospital at Green River.

Mrs. Fain who will be one of our telephone operators, arrived in the last storm a couple days ago, with Miss Lane [illegible]. She took it in fun and I believe will be one of our children lights. I have a secretary problem [illegible] that I can't quite solve. Am worried as to how but what to do, but must do something.

Wish one [illegible] ago, so I worked to get a night off. Met her in Cody and we spent the night there, came to the center the next morning. That working for Frazier. I would like to have her for my secretary but that wouldn't do. We had separate rooms for a few days, now then moved into Terrell where we rented a small four room apartment. Don't really need the kitchen but perhaps some

John Nelson Papers, Acc. #5325, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

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[illegible] would want to make a breakfast and it will [illegible] them. It isn't much but [illegible] but at least we do have a meeting this way. [illegible] ways [illegible] the weather when the living quarters are available.

Mr. They invited us across a group of about 10 to 15 [illegible] question, but when Bill had been at the area most of the time [illegible] moved out. I agreed to stay and let him go in. [illegible] without [illegible] them back to town. Then Bill [illegible] and would until midnight trying to get [illegible]. That's [illegible], but the weather [illegible] a [illegible] civil service [illegible]. Maybe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be able to have them [illegible].

We have most of our [illegible] here, [illegible] - [illegible] and maintenance crews. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] over to I have been relieved of that [illegible]. Really what I would have wanted to [illegible] [illegible] getting me [illegible] I can't take more than the chief will [illegible]. But later I get the [illegible] back. This will be [illegible] largely by [illegible] but will require some [illegible].

It is really interesting to see how these [illegible] have stepped into the [illegible] and [illegible] there are [illegible] over the work that is to be done. They are so willing to work. I [illegible] however, we have to watch some of the younger ones. They want the [illegible] but lack the sense of responsibility that goes with some of the jobs and so we have to [illegible]. We must [illegible] the [illegible] government system organized right away or there will be trouble in camp. They have the [illegible] problem in that I have never seen any recreation equipment [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] recreation what may otherwise be a good winter of [illegible] [illegible] them.

John Nelson Papers, Acc. #3129, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

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ACTIVITY 2 - Confidential memorandum from Frank C. Cross, Chief, Division of Reports to Joseph H. Smart, Regional Director, September 21, 1942.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

CENTRAL REGION

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

September 21, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Jos. H. Smart
Regional Director

FROM: Frank C. Cross, Chief
Division of Reports

SUBJECT: Unrest Among Colonists at Heart Mountain

The induction period at Heart Mountain has been marked by much unrest which has threatened, on at least two occasions, to break into physical violence. There is considerable evidence of fear among the colonists, and a waning of faith in the integrity and good intentions of the administration that directs the policies and program of the War Relocation Authority. This condition is reported by various persons among the evacuees who have established contacts with the administrative staff. It is reflected in numerous complaints and appeals at the police station, and in the reluctance of many of the colonists to cooperate in work assignments vital to the welfare of the center. As yet the situation may not be actually dangerous. There is good reason to hope that the crisis will subside as the affairs of the center become better organized, but various members of the administrative staff are obviously much worried about it.

Mainly the unrest has been caused by uncertainties and irregularities in the food supply, but more recently it has been much augmented by other difficulties, such as overcrowding, an insufficiency of quarters, beds, and blankets to take care of new arrivals, and by a sudden onset of cold weather coupled with a delay in getting stoves properly insulated to permit fires in them.

Very shortly after the arrival of the first train of evacuees complaints began to be heard about conditions at the mess halls. Since none of the colonists were assigned to specific mess halls they naturally descended upon those wherein they found better food and better service. Chefs were utterly unable to plan meals with any knowledge of how many people would ask to be fed.

There were no standard menus in use. Since no butcher shop was in operation, meat could not be delivered in the proper cuts to induce the cooks to prepare it in any special way. In some mess halls the fare was good; in others it was so poorly prepared that the diners could hardly eat it. Under these conditions, since no controls had been established, numbers of young people were reported to have visited as

Image courtesy of the United States Archives and Records Administration, War Relocation Authority Records, Record Group 210

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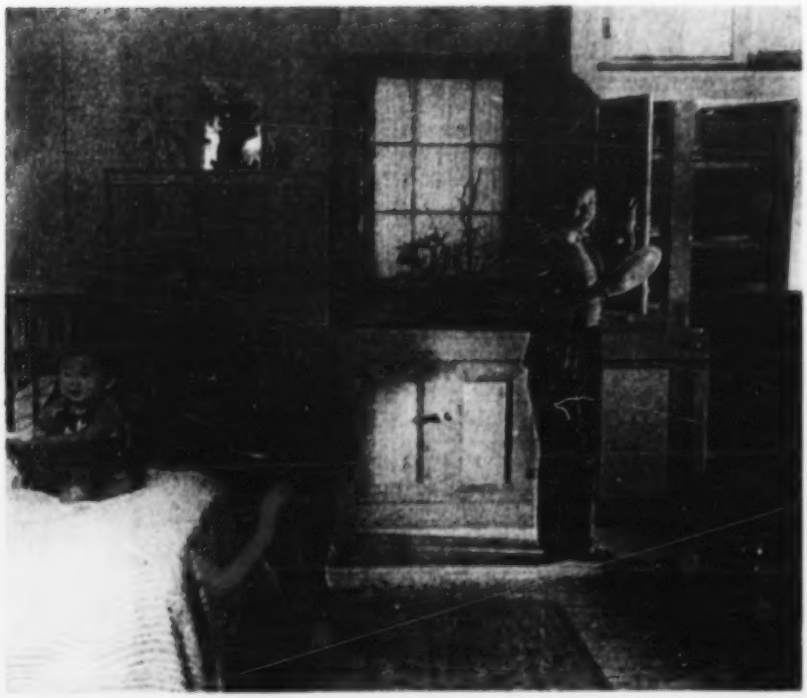

Heart Mountain Relocation Center, 1943. Image courtesy of the United States National Archives and Records Administration. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210.

ACTIVITY 3 - WRA photographs of Heart Mountain

Heart Mountain Relocation Center, 1943. Image courtesy United States National Archives and Records Administration. Records of the War Relocation Authority, Record Group 210.

ACTIVITY 3 - WRA photographs of Heart Mountain

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Estelle Ishigo Sketches, Acc. #10368, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

ACTIVITY 3 - Estelle Ishigo sketches

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ACTIVITY 3 - Estelle Ishigo sketches

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ACTIVITY 4 - Letter to Lester C. Hunt, Governor of Wyoming from Guy Robertson, Project Director Heart Mountain Relocation Center, August 2, 1943 (2 pages)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Heart Mountain Relocation Center
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

August 2, 1945

Hon. Lester C. Hunt
Governor of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Dear Governor:

Replying to your letter of July 29th, the War Relocation Authority has announced the Heart Mountain Center will close November 15th, 1945. A recent Supreme Court decision says we have no authority to det in the evacuees.

With the exception of a few individuals whose movements are restricted by the Department of Justice and the Western Defense Command, all the residents at Heart Mountain are free to go any place in the United States they may choose. As far as I know they are peaceful, law-abiding citizens and aliens who are guaranteed protection by the Constitution of the United States. Our policy is to assist them to adjust themselves in normal society by paying their transportation and subsistence enroute to whatever place they choose within the United States and giving each individual who is without sufficient funds a cash grant of $25.00 to help him over a few days while he is adjusting himself to his location or job. We are also assisting some needy and impoverished families in procuring the bare essentials of household equipment and where necessary, paying the first month's rent.

As of August 1, 1945, we have approximately 5600 people still resident here. Most of them are making plans to depart within the next few months. We have relocated more than 6800 people to date. Our policy is to render what assistance we can, as sympathetically and understandingly as we can, to these people who were evacuated from their homes and livelihood and placed in Relocation Centers without ever having any charge brought against them.

I do not know anything about the Powell Chapter of American War Dads. I doubt there is anything approximating 1000 War Dads in Powell. Heart Mountain also has its War Dads and War Mothers.

Lester Hunt Papers, Acc. #270, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

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Many of their sons are now fighting and dying in the South Pacific for the United States Government. 758 boys from families in Heart Mountain are now fighting in our armed forces all over the world, and I venture to suggest that these boys are just as dear to their War Dads and Mothers as are the boys from Powell or any other community to theirs.

The 442nd Combat Unit who fought in Italy and France is composed entirely of American boys of Japanese ancestry. They are the most decorated unit in the United States Army. Their casualties were heavy, their record is extraordinarily good and they have the respect and admiration of all Army personnel. They rescued the lost battalion in France and these tough Texas boys were deeply grateful, and of course, are protesting vigorously at discrimination now being practiced against the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of their deliverers. The magazines Yank and Stars and Stripes speak out vigorously in their behalf and intimate that red faced super patriots who persecute their folks might well examine their own patriotism as their actions indicate a support of the things Hitler and Mussolini stood for and against which so many thousands of our boys are fighting and dying.

The petition you received is reported to contain 740 names. It would be interesting to know if people you consider honest, clear thinking and justice loving have signed the petition. I wonder if some fanatical, race baiting, unthinking and unprincipled individual did not instigate the petition and by canvassing the highways and byways of Powell and by cajolery and false information prevailed upon these people to sign something that sober reflection and study might cause them to hang their heads in embarrassment and shame.

I understand Joe received a copy of the petition. I hope to be able to see both you and Joe during the Senate vacation.

Sincerely,

Guy Robertson

Guy Robertson
Project Director

Lester Hunt Papers, Acc. #270, American Heritage Center, University of Wyoming.

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ACTIVITY 4 - Letter to the Commission on Wartime Relocation & Interment of Civilians from Irene Bosworth, August 10, 1981

FILE COPY
(Rec'd 8/12/81
San Diego

August 10, 1981

The Commission on Wartime Relocation
& Internment of Civilians
c/o Golden Gate University
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

At the time of the Japanese SNEAK attack on Pearl Harbor, this country did what was absolutely right and necessary since the majority of the interned Japanese were not American citizens and we had no quick way of knowing who among them might be spys, etc.

The interned Japanese were well fed and well taken care of. They did not have to fight or face death EVERY DAY. They lived safer and better during their time of internment than our men overseas fighting.

Our enemy was the Japanese and let's not forget that and it was not caused by the American sons, fathers, husbands, etc. entombed in the watery grave of the Arizona, or by those Americans who died in Japanese concentration camps and elsewhere on land, sea and in the air.

Our men had to leave their homes and their loved ones, thousands and thousands never to return. They won't be able to speak up at your hearings so you had better think about them. And what about those thousands permanently disabled for the rest of their lives?

THERE SHOULD BE NO HEARINGS AT ALL. It takes an unprecedented cruel kind of GALL for this group to sit there and demand an apology with all their attorneys and further demand monetary reward for their inconvenience in the face of what their homeland cost this Nation.

To apologize is an insult on every American grave and to every living American serviceman who fought in that war. REMEMBER, if these people are entitled to an apology and restitution, then how in the hell are you going to apologize and give restitution to the Americans who really suffered and made real sacrifices?

Sincerely,

Irene Bosworth

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Image courtesy of the United States Archives and Records Administration, Records of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Records Group 220.18.25.

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ACTIVITY 4- Statement of Emi K. Fujii [1]

Statement of Emi K. Fujii September 23, 1981

Members of the Commission:

My name is Emi K. Fujii, 7447 N. Aartesian, Chicago, Illinois. I was evacuated from San Jose, California to the Santa Anita Assembly Center May 29, 1942 with my parents and 6 brothers and sisters, ages 4-18. We were transferred to Heart Mt. On Sept. 13, 1942. I left as a students on June 19, 1943.

The Commission is here to determine whether a wrong was committed. I don't know whether to laugh or cry. I respectfully submit that it is like showing you a skeleton and asking you if the person is dead.

Most of the testimony has come from evacuees, which has been subjective and often repetitious. So after weeks of testimony, I wonder what I am doing here. If you want the truth, the whole truth, then let it come from the government archives, and from expert witnesses under oath, like the military leaders, the law officers, the social scientists, the camp doctors and social workers, and more panels like the ones we had this afternoon, as well as from the evacuees.

But I am here, and the focus of my testimony is on the crushing impact of the evacuation and incarceration upon my father, Toshio Kimura. He came to this country alone at age 15, in the 1890's. He attended American schools in San Francisco and worked at various jobs. From 1916 on, he worked as a life insurance agent. Because of the Alien Land Laws, he bought a house in San Jose in the name of an American citizen. Then in 1919, he met and married my mother. They had 7 children.

Culturally, he was both Japanese and American. Denied citizenship, he put his hopes and beliefs in this country by rearing us in American traditions and values, along with Japanese customs. Despite the years of anti-Japanese feeling and legislation, he had an abiding faith in the basic soundness of the United States government and its democratic principles. He gave much more than he ever got. We took all this for granted, not realizing how lucky we were.

The evacuation seriously challenged my father's faith and his identity as a husband and father. His livelihood was destroyed; his ability to provide for and protect his family was undermined. It was a shock from which he never recovered. With anguish and sorrow, he wrote to Mrs. Nancy Storm, a friend of over 25 years, in a series of letters: "I never dreamed I would see my children behind barbed wire . . .this is a terrible place to raise the children. We are not cattle, but 3 times day, in the morning, noon, and evening you hear the gong, gong, gong, the bell. Then and there you will see men, women, and children come out of stable-like shelters. . . Everytime I see this sight I cannot help my hear aches."

While 5 of the children were still behind barbed wire, his oldest son was overseas with the 442nd Combat Team. Linc's volunteering was a natural extension of his and my father's beliefs.

My parents and 3 remaining children stayed at Heart Mt. Til June 1945 when they were finally permitted to return home. A month later, my father was dead at the age of 62, as the result of a stroke. "He moved heaven and earth to get the family back to San Joe," a friend observed. He had been crushed, angered, and betrayed by this country which he believed in but which never believed in him. What haunts me still is I do not know whether he died only broken or whether he had hope.

It has been almost 40 years since Executive Order 9066. We were evacuated and imprisoned without cause, without due process. Our rights as citizens and basic rights of the person, which extended to the Issei, were violated. The one and only thing against us was our race. If the leaders of our country had succumbed only to West Coast pressure groups, that would have been bad enough. They went beyond that. They knowingly violated the laws of the land in the name of military necessity where none existed. They did this in the face of the Munson Report of early November 1941, stating "there is no Japanese problem." They did this, knowing in the first weeks after Pearl Harbor that no sabotage had been committed by a Japanese of Japanese American. The military was even preparing plans for concentration camps in October 1940. The evacuation was nothing short of criminal . . .

[1] Statement of Emi K. Fujii, September 23, 1981. Records of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Record Group 220.18.25, United States National Archives and Records Administration.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9066

Whereas, The successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises and national defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 20, 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220. and the Act of August 21, 1941, 55 Stat. 655 (U.S.C.01 Title 50, Sec. 104):

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action to be necessary or desirable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any persons to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restriction the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military Commander may impose in his discretion. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the said Military Commander, and until other arrangements are made, to accomplish the purpose of this order. The designation of military areas in any region or locality shall supersede designations of prohibited and restricted areas by the Attorney General under the Proclamation of December 7 and 8, 1941, and shall supercede the responsibility and authority of the Attorney General under the said Proclamations in respect of such prohibited and restricted areas.

I hereby further authorize and direct the Secretary of War and the said Military Commanders to take such other steps as he or the appropriate Military Commander may deem advisable to enforce compliance with the restrictions applicable to each military area herein above authorized to be designated, including the use of Federal troops and other Federal Agencies, with authority to accept assistance of state and local agencies.

I hereby further authorize and direct all Executive Departments, independent establishments and other Federal Agencies, to assist the Secretary of War or the said Military Commanders in carrying out this Executive Order, including the furnishing of medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, shelter, and other supplies, equipment, utilities, facilities and services.

This order shall not be construed as modifying or limiting in any way the authority heretofore granted under Executive Order No. 8972, dated December 12, 1941, nor shall it be construed as limiting or modifying the duty and responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with respect to the investigations of alleged acts of sabotage or the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice under the Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, prescribing regulations for the conduct and control of alien enemies, except as such duty and responsibility is superseded by the designation of military areas hereunder.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House, February 19, 1942.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9102 Dated March 18, 1942 7 F.R. 2165

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and in order to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interests of national security, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is established in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President the War Relocation Authority, at the head of which shall be a Director appointed by and responsible to the President.

2. The Director of the War Relocation Authority is authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, from areas designated from time to time by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander under the authority of Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, of the persons or classes of persons designated under such Executive Order, and for their relocation, maintenance, and supervision.

3. In effectuating such program the Director shall have authority to:

(a) Accomplish all necessary evacuation not undertaken by the Secretary of War or appropriate military commander, provide for the relocation of such persons in appropriate places, provide for their needs in such manner as may be appropriate, and supervise their activities.

(b) Provide, insofar as feasible and desirable, for the employment of such persons at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons.

(c) Secure the cooperation, assistance, or services of any governmental agency.

(d) Prescribe regulations necessary or desirable to promote effective execution of such program, and, as a means of coordinating evacuation and relocation activities, consult with the Secretary of War with respect to regulations issued and measures taken by him.

(e) Make such delegations of authority as he may deem necessary.

(f) Employ necessary personnel, and make such expenditures, including the making of loans and grants, and the purchase of real property as may be necessary, within the limits of such funds as may be made available to the Authority.

4. The Director shall consult with the United States Employment Service and other agencies on employment and other problems incident to activities under this order.

5. The Director shall cooperate with the Alien Property Custodian appointed pursuant to Executive Order No. 9095 of March 11, 1942, in formulating policies to govern the custody, management and disposal by the Alien Property Custodian of property belonging to foreign nationals removed under this order or under Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942;